

deafest ballista called "the bow drawn by the hand of a god."
 Europeans own that many of their arts came from the East; and it may be that these remarks into which we have been drawn are of a somewhat casual kind, will not be corrected.
 M. F. A. Fraser, in N. C. Daily News.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Koreans constructed their own telegraph at Pusan, but are so unsuccessful in the working of it, that it is said they mean to ask for assistance from the Chinese Telegraph Company.

The new taxes are coming down in great quantity to Kiangling from the tea-sifting girls and the taper fingers of the tea-sifting girls are busy with the fragrant leaf in all the godowns. There is a great deal of tea and very few tea-men, and prices are very low.

On the 2nd of May the Empress proceeded to select a number of damsels from the daughters of banner-men for the harem of the youthful Emperor at Peking. It is understood that the Empress Consort or principal wife of His Majesty has been already selected.

A mad black dog ran along the Bund in Shanghai the other day and bit a foreign doctor, who at once proceeded to cut the wound as a precaution. The same animal had previously bitten a Chinaman. It was last seen running along the Bund towards the French Concession.

On the 1st at 8 a.m. seven prisoners were taken in carts from the prison of the 'Hing Pu' (Board of Punishments) at Peking to the execution ground at the Vegetable Market outside the Sian Wu Gate and there beheaded. It is said that they were all highway robbers of a desperate type.

The other day, evening at the new bridge, French Settlement, a mad yellow dog bit a little Chinese boy in the face. The child fell and fainted, and the father, mother, and neighbors having picked up the child, pursued the dog, killed it by blows of sticks, and made soup of the meat for the child to drink as an antidote.

The same day a foreigner was trotting along on a donkey outside the Tung An Gate, when the little animal suddenly slipped in a miry place and deposited the cavalier on his back in the mud. The irate foreigner began to belabour the unfortunate donkey-man with his fist and dragged him into a guard house. The soldiers succeeded in pacifying the foreigner with good words, the donkey-man knelt down to him, and received his fare, 800 cash, justice was satisfied and the crowd dispersed.

The scheme for improving the native city of Shanghai will be carried out about the end of summer or beginning of autumn. On the 7th and 8th May the principal street running out at the West Gate was officially surveyed. This will be levelled and made practicable for wheeled traffic. The improvements will be commenced, however, on Goo ching (over a mile) of road from the Bridge of the 10th ward to Loh-kai Pang, and it is estimated that 40,000 taels will be required for road-material and labour.

The Spaniards have bull-fights, and the Japanese have also; but bull against bull and not against man. Two or three weeks after the planting-out of the spring rice, a *matsuri* is held in honour of the local god, and each village brings its champion bull, in gay trappings, the villagers, men, women and children taking the keenest interest in the success or failure of their champion animal. We Chinese have cock-fights, duck-fights, quail-fights, and cricket-fights, but take no interest in watching such clumsy animals as cattle contending.

We have several times referred to the tax of 100 a head imposed upon Chinese landing in Australia, and commented on the unfairness of it. We learn by a letter from Australia that the Governor has now received a letter from the British Government, which is full of the sentiment of justice, but will no doubt prove most unpalatable to the Colonial Government, as it commits severely on its late treatment of the Chinese which will impose hardships upon them.

Chinese which will impose hardships upon them and remind that they are amongst the most useful of the immigrants and have done much for the opening up of Australia.

The festival of "Empress of Heaven" at Tientsin was celebrated during the most flourishing years of Hien Feng and Tung Chih with great pomp. "Incense-junks" (as the junks carrying the pilgrims were called) arriving from Chihli, Shantung and the North in great numbers. The pilgrims were allowed each to carry a little merchandise with him, on which duty was not levied, and all in Tientsin to help towards the expenses of the journey. Although not now celebrated as in those times, the goddess's birthday still brings together at Tientsin a large fleet of pilgrim junks. Gaily attired men and women crowd together to the temple to burn incense, and the local tradesmen for some time make more than double profits.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TAMU, 5th May, 1888.
 By the steamer *Peking* which arrived yesterday, Dr. Johansen returned to his old field of labour, after an absence of two years. He has been on a visit to his native country to recruit his health. Dr. A. Rennie, who has been medical attendant during Dr. Johansen's absence, will shortly leave us, and his departure will be regretted by all. During the short time he has been with us he has gained the esteem of all by his geniality, his kindness, and sincere devotion to all those who have been under medical care, and not only at this port, but by all foreigners at Kelung, and the natives whom he has so carefully attended. He was a careful medical adviser, and was always ready and willing, day or night, to attend those who needed his help.

The telegraph steamer *Lee-chu* left to-day for Hongkong, where she will take on board Mr. Muller, of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, Canton. She will then proceed down to Hoihow to repair the telegraph cable between there and Fokoh, which has been interrupted for some time. After this work is done, she will return to Hongkong, to take on board railway material for this port.

Mr. Campbell is at present surveying the route between Tawutia and Taiwanfo, where it is intended to run a railway line. It is expected that the railway between Tawutia and Kelung will be finished by the end of this year.

Lieutenant Hecht and Mr. Jurgensen, both Germans, who lately arrived from Shanghai, are employed by His Excellency the Governor to drill and instruct the soldiers in the use of modern guns and firearms, the former at Kelung, and the latter at this port. Two more Kipp runs, breech-loaders, each about ten tons, will shortly be mounted in the new fort here. Lieut. Hecht was formerly in the service of His Excellency Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli. *Mercury*.

TIENSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

May 7th, 1888.
 The Viceroy left on Saturday for several days, so things are very quiet and local news at an ebb. From Peking we learn that His Highness

Prince Cheung, Chief of the Tsung-li Yamen, will pay a visit to the Viceroy next month, it is said in connection with the Yellow River.

Mr. Belzhe's railway and tip-waggon for conveying mud, and the electric lights, now used at the Yellow River gap, are much admired by the Honan people. They are travelling miles to see them, especially the electric light.

The closing of the gap is progressing but slowly. The spring freshets have caused a rise of several feet, but though the rise is much less than last year, the people in Honan, Kiangsu, and Anhwei are making for the hills.

The Tientsin Chinese Associated-Syndicate are in high glee; they say they have secured the Anglo-Chinese Bank, with Mr. Chin as controller at Peking, and Mr. Wuhou and Mr. Fong at Shanghai.

Our Russian folks freely discuss the benefit they will reap from the Congress to be held early next year at St. Petersburg on the subject of Russian industry, principally as regards manufactured goods for European and Asiatic markets, and the establishment of agencies at those markets, to devise means to protect their trade marks and to regulate the trade tariff.

This Congress will be semi-official. Our great commercial travellers have gone, as they came. All and everyone had grand schemes of their own: banks, loans, guns, machinery of all kinds, and straightening the Faku Bar to allow the passage of vessels drawing 20 feet, in winter as well as in summer, this last named project being carried out for the moderate sum of 350,000. Each one argued for his own proposal against the others, with the result that they have left no better than they came. *Shanghai Mercury*.

GENERAL BOULANGER INTERVIEWED.

The following, dated the 3rd ult., is from the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in Paris:

"I am writing at this moment within a few rooms' distance of General Boulanger, who has just returned from an interview. For many years the general has made the Grand Hotel du Louvre his residence while in Paris, and in his large salon, No. 71 on the second floor, he is in the habit of seeing his friends on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. Although I had only arrived at 6 a.m. from an all-night journey from London, I determined to take the first opportunity of presenting my introductions to the general, and was invited to wait upon him at ten o'clock. When that hour arrived there was already quite a queue of visitors along the corridors leading to No. 71, outside the door of which a little Hebrew in buttons, a page of the hotel, waited to take in visiting cards and call out the names of those who were invited to enter. The general receives in single file; to each visitor he accords a special *bonjour*. But with those whom he receives—first, he converses for a short time, and then only the first few can have had time to enjoy anything like a conversation with him. Among these there were as yet few well-known names. M. Clemenceau, I am told, has not called for a long time. I noticed among the earliest arrivals a few Parisian journalists and one young cavalry officer in uniform. But the greatness of the crowd in waiting bore witness to the general's incontestable and growing popularity.

"To me, as the representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, General Boulanger courteously accorded almost the first *entrée*. When I passed into the salon I found the general alone standing at the marble mantelpiece gazing over some documents. His back was turned towards me as I entered, and the first thing that struck me was a certain stoop or roundness of his shoulders, which may be the effect of care or of advancing age. He faced round quickly as I entered, and received me with much courtesy, almost with kindness. A slightly-bent, full-bodied man of medium height; hair, iron gray, turning to silver; face kindly rather than keen—a plain, honest *bourgeois* face, neither cunning nor 'cuteness' in the eyes, which showed some traces of weariness or sleepiness. He looked overburdened. His photographs give him a look of alertness which was entirely absent when I saw him. The photographs show him in uniform, however, which always smartens a man up. This morning he wore a brown rough lounge jacket without lapels, buttoning close up to the front. He looked more of a kindly, polished *bourgeois* than France's 'only general.'

"Inviting me to be seated on one side of an open English fireplace, with a cheerful coal fire blazing, the general sat down opposite me. After a reference on both sides to a previous interview with a representative of this journal, the conversation, conducted in French, took the following turn.

"I have read your electoral address with great interest, M. Général, and am instructed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* to follow your candidature personally in the Nord, a district, with which I have previous acquaintance. Shall you go there yourself?"

"No, indeed. In the first place, I am not like an ordinary candidate. I do not appeal to the electors of the Nord on any narrow or petty departmental questions. It is a great principle on which I take my stand. My presence is therefore not needed. In the second place, I have not the remotest doubt of the result. No one has: it is not a case merely of certain victory in the Nord. It is a case of certain overwhelming victory. Therefore I do not need to appear."

"But the electors in their enthusiasm for you may wish to see you personally, to cheer you!"

"Ah, with a shrug of the shoulders, 'that is another affair! If that is so I may go to the Nord. Otherwise not.'"

"You speak of a great principle which you represent and on which you base your candidature, M. le Général. Might I ask you to define in a word what is that principle?"

"It is revision of the constitution. You have read my address. I have there stated that the Chamber has ceased to represent the people, that the Legislative Assembly is stricken with impotence, that the only remedy is 'Dissolution! Revision! Revision of the constitution!'"

"Revision, M. le Général, that is the point. May I venture to ask you what is your idea of a revision of the constitution?"

"(With great animation) 'That is my secret! I keep it to myself. That is my policy.'"

"Can you at least tell me if you contemplate abolition of the Senate or any change in the constitution of that body?"

"That I cannot tell you. That is my secret—my main policy."

"Pardon me, M. le Général, if I say that your attitude, much reminds me of that of Mr. Gladstone when people try to draw him with regard to home rule policy. He consistently refuses to declare himself."

"Yes, he is right: I will not declare myself! (With growing animation, almost excitedly) 'Why should I? If you declare your plans they are attacked, criticized, undermined, long before the time comes to put them into execution. The way to carry out a great plan is to wait until the times are ripe, and then down with it! (Bringing his open hand sharply down through the air) with full force. As to my policy as a whole, continued the general, 'I have expressed it in the words I long ago used, and which I repeat

in my address to the Nord. 'If I wished for war, I should be a madman; if I did not prepare for it I should be a worthless wretch.'"

"As to the state of the French army, M. le Général, do you think it has improved of late years?"

"I do not know, but I am not in a position to make a comparison with regard to the state of the army."

"The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarked the other day on the coincidence of your condemnation of M. Wilson's report, and added that 'France could not note the two events.'"

"Yes," replied the general, with a touch of sadness rather than bitterness in his tone of voice. 'C'est la même chose. It was on the same day. He was undoubtedly guilty. France will not forget.'"

"But, on the whole, M. le Général, you come out of your case, as you are, almost for the first time, to take part in politics, and though on the one hand you are still a general in the French army, and in a great military mission might be called upon to serve your country in the field."

"Certainly," answered the general, with emphasis, 'the advantage rests with me.'"

"Now one last question, M. le Général. In this morning's *Figaro*, which I hold in my hand, a list of M. Floquet's new Ministry is given. What do you think of it?"

"It is not formed; this morning's list is premature. What is your opinion, M. le Général? Do you believe any ministerial combination just now can be formed which will last long?"

"None whatever (decisively). With each and every such combination it can only be a question of months. Two or three months at most."

"And meanwhile for yourself, M. le Général, what shall you do?"

"I shall reserve my plans, and I shall wait." The interviewer rose, and the general, with a warm pressure of the hand, bade him goodbye in a phrase of courtesy which was not the less pleasant that it had a stereotyped ring, and probably is usually employed by General Boulanger when he parts with a friendly visitor. The phrase was: 'Je suis toujours à votre service. Je suis heureux de vous servir la main.'"

Then the interviewer bowed himself out, and the next visitor's name was called."

MRS. LANGTRY ON DRESS.

"Mrs. Langtry has been giving her views on dress to an Atlantic contemporary. She says:—A thing that always annoys me is the hay-bag question. It makes no difference whether the woman who is to wear the dress is big or little, which is long or short, or whether the dress comes home there the same size as when it was in the back of it. Oh! sometimes when I go by the shop windows in the wind, or even hanging in the windows, I just long to put my head out of the window and tell everybody 'not to believe a word of it.' The Langtry bustle, what there is of it, is perfectly natural so far, and I have no intention of changing it."

"Of course, I am a tall woman and not a large woman, and of course, too, I spend more money on my clothes than a great many women care to, or could—with me, I have to—but certainly I do not wear a bustle. If a slender woman has any time at all for dress ought to study herself and know how to fit her own body. I really think I know every line of my body, and can tell in a minute just what I can or cannot wear, and I am sure the time it has cost me has been a cheap investment. A woman who does study herself can dress much more cheaply, has no dresses to wear out that she knows make her look a guy, and has always the satisfaction of looking and feeling perfectly well-dressed."

"More than this, she not only studies her figure and complexion, but she studies her position and the places where she wears her different dresses as well. If she is a society woman, she does not wear a carriage dress to church, but some simple cloth gown or soft silk. If she is an actress, she does not go on promenade in a gown that is an advertisement for her profession, but rather in the most inconspicuous dress of a lady. If she is a business woman, and particularly if she is forced to go into the lower part of the city a great deal, her gowns and bonnets are chosen with the one idea of being always well-dressed and tidy, without drawing any one's attention to the articles themselves."

"There is one way, though, that I do believe in having things like that, and that is in underwear and in general outline. I do not like to see any woman that I care for, now with a bustle on as big as herself, and again as straight and slim as a Puritan. I think it breaks the charm to see a woman play tricks with her beauty in that sort of way. More than that, I object to the bustle on general principles. I believe in letting the material of the gown do all the disguising that it is necessary should be done. It is the only way that will allow a woman to look well either sitting or walking. The kind 'hay bag' is bound to keep the one who wears it either leaning back in her carriage or chair in the most undignified attitude possible, or sitting bolt upright. In either case she is going to be extremely uncomfortable herself and make her misery known."

"So you really wish to go on record as a strict anti-bustleite?"

"I do. There are some little women who, certainly look very well trussed up in tight, tailor-made suits with skirts draped on the usual way, and who would look exactly as well if they were able to lift their arms, turn their heads without almost cutting their throats over the high white collars, or sit in peace in a low chair. My ideal dress is a thousand times more clear in my mind as far as the back of it is concerned than at the front. It is made so that the long Greek curve of the back from the nape of the neck to the broadest part of the hips is clearly indicated, if not defined. From there the skirt falls to the ground, not all enough to be clumsy, nor yet so tight enough to be round, but just full enough and long enough to follow the wearer and not go with her."

"The same rule applies to every dress, whether trimmed elaborately or left very plain. For every use, except for walking, pure and simple, it should at least touch the floor. Otherwise that graceful sweep that so completely characterizes the *grande dame* is lost. Another thing I believe in is wearing as few underclothes as possible, and letting all the extra clothing be put on and off in the wardrobe. American women, and actresses as well, all keep fully at summer-heats. Why, then, should women go about all day in such heavy clothes that she is uncomfortable, against the time when she shall happen to go out? How they can avoid taking horrible colds I really cannot see. Can you?"

"I carry out my own rule by wearing pinkish underwear—not very heavy material, you know, at least not as heavy as the American red flannel—and going from cloth to four outer wear, just as the weather requires. When I wear flannel, which is by no means always, as you know, I wear just the same kind exactly that I wore when I was a schoolgirl—all in one piece and laced up the back, and the stocking-supporters at the side, like a little girl's. I do not think the double row of heavy steel clasps in most stays are a good thing, and I think the simpler, fashion is infinitely better. I believe, too, in always wearing the same style, whatever that may be, having plenty of pairs, and having them made to order of the very best material. It is an unmisgivable

economy to do so. They last enough longer and keep their shape enough better to pay, besides keeping one's dresses so that they always fit as they did when new."

"Black silk stockings are the most appropriate as well as economical kind for general wear. The colour of the evening-dress, of course, dictates the colour of stockings and slippers to be worn with it, but a loud, fancy stocking is at any time in very bad taste, it seems to me. The shape of slippers and shoes is another of my 'nits.' The misery that some women will endure for the sake of a slipper a grain too narrow is beyond my comprehension. I want a slipper or boot as short in the vamp as possible, and full enough so that I can walk or dance or even stand still without tottering about clumsily or stopping now and then to hold up one foot."

"There has never been anything so easily made for a woman's foot since I have known anything of such matters as a bronze slipper and a bronze silk stocking. To me they are the most thoroughly 'feminine' things in the world."

"When you get to the skirt, you find my one fault, and that is not so much of a fault as it might be. In my silk skirts, for both street and house, there are two or three reefs run in to hold out the dress. These skirts do not come up to the waist, but button on the lower edge of the corset, to save the extra thickness around the waist. Just below the 'pocket-hole' comes the first small reef, followed down another, and usually one more. You may laugh and say 'anti-bustle' as much as you choose; it is only to save the extra weight of the material it would take to produce the same effect that I use it. Heaven forbid that anti-bustle should necessarily mean a dress resting on one's heels!"

"Starched white skirts, flounced up the back, can be used with the same effect, but I do not like a noisy skirt, and choose the other. The reefs can easily be taken out, and the skirt cleaned perfectly."

To-day's Advertisements.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.
 The Company's Steamer
 "KONG LENG,"
 Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, to A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 YUEN FAT HONG,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 17th May, 1888. [512]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 21st instant (WHIT MONDAY), and on THURSDAY, the 24th instant (QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY).

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
 JOHN THURBURN,
 Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
 T. H. WHITEHEAD,
 Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 T. JACKSON,
 Chief Manager.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
 J. ARRANGER,
 Acting Agent.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
 E. W. RUTTER,
 Manager, Hongkong.
 Hongkong, 17th May, 1888. [511]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

WANTED an ASSISTANT in Office and general work of Hotel. Must have good knowledge of ACCOUNTS and BOOK-KEEPING.
 Apply to
 C. M. ROBERTS,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [507]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., at the CITY HALL, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to take the place of the Hon. A. P. MACVEY, in the Legislative Council, during his absence from the Colony.

By Order,
 H. U. JEFFRIES,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 17th May, 1888. [504]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Pedder Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1888, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1887.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.
 A. O'D. GOURDIN,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 10th May, 1888. [497]

NOTICE.

THE WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM having received by the steamer *Changsha* a supply of MILK COWS from Newcastle, Australia, is now prepared to supply the General Public with PURE COWS MILK (guaranteed) at 9 cents per ordinary pint (reputed), deliverable at order, anywhere within the Colony, between 6 A.M. and 10 P.M.

Orders sent direct to WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM, or to the care of Mr. V. DANBERRY, at R.M. Naval Yard, will be promptly attended to.
 Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [448]

NOTICE.

I. DISSE, Dr. Med.
 11, Queen's Road Central.
 CONSULTATIONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
 from 8.30 to 10 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M.
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1888. [495]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

On the 19th May at Noon, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via Marseilles.

This improved service will abolish all Transhipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, efficient delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved second-saloon accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the GYMNASIUM, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 P.M.

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
 Hon. Secretary,
 Victoria Recreation Club.
 Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [508]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A WARDMASTER is required at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL. Emoluments of the office \$50 PER MONTH, rising by annual increments of \$5 to \$60, with uniform, furnished quarters, fuel, and light.

Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the COLONIAL SURGEON, not later than the 21st instant, at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

By Command,
 FREDERICK STEWART,
 Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [461]

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
 No. 217.
 CHINA SEA.
 SHANGHAI DISTRICT.
 SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

NOTICE is hereby given that—on account of a recent survey of a section of the southern entrance to the Yangtze having shown that a Middle Ground or Shoal, from 2.10 to 9.10 a mile in width and having from 6 to 18 feet of water on it, stretches nearly 7 miles in a south-easterly direction from a point N. 64° E., distant 2.1-10 miles from the Kiutoan Beacon, and that the channel to the north-eastward of this Middle Ground is wider, deeper, and more direct than the one on its south-western side—the following changes have been made in this vicinity:—

"KIUTOAN" LIGHTSHIP.
 This vessel has been moored in 4 fathoms off the south-western edge of Blackhouse Shoal, with the Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 71° W., distant about 3.1-10 miles.

MIDDLE GROUND UPPER BUOY.
 A red and black vertically striped Buoy, surmounted by a black triangular cage, has been moored on the north-western end of the Middle Ground, in 3 fathoms, with Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 65° W., distant about 2.1-10 miles.

MIDDLE GROUND LOWER BUOY.
 A red and black vertically striped Buoy, surmounted by a black diamond-shaped cage, has been moored on the south-eastern end of the Middle Ground, in 3 fathoms, with House Island Beacon bearing N. 24° W. distant about 4.2-10 miles.

BLACKHOUSE SHOAL BUOY.
 This Buoy, No. 2 in the published List for 1888, has been removed.

Vessels entering by the channel to the north-eastward of the Middle Ground may now keep the TUNGSHA Lightship bearing S. 55° E. till she is 8 miles distant, and then steer to pass 2 cables to the south-westward of the KIUTOAN Lightship; after which they may steer to make a course N. 56° W. till the small Kiutoan Beacon bears S. 45° W.

All bearings and courses given are magnetic, and the depths are for low water spring tides.

CAUTION.
 Vessels should not attempt to pass to the north-eastward of the KIUTOAN Lightship in her present position.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
 A. M. DISBEE,
 Coast Inspector.
 Imperial Maritime Customs,
 Coast Inspector's Office,
 Shanghai, 1st May, 1888. [509]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order,
 ISAAC HUGHES,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [428]

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY,
 EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.
 A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [421]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A circular postmark from HONG KONG, dated 8-11-74. The text "HONG KONG" is curved along the top inner edge, and "8-11-74" is in the center. The outer edge of the stamp is partially visible.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-

ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage-Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:	
To San Francisco.....	\$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	350.00
To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	320.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa), within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Freight, apply to the Agency, of the Company
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, ADE
PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA,
GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, AND

LONDON;
ALSO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIEST
HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamships
"ANCONA," Captain W.J. Webber, with H.M.
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from the
for LONDON direct, VIA SUEZ CANAL and

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P. M.,
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P. M., on the day before sailing.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT a

PASSENGERS apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, HONG KONG.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note

Shippers are particularly requested to
the terms and conditions of the Compan
Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888.

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM
SHIP COMPANY.**

TAKEING CARGO AND PASSENGERS.

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS

THE Steamship
"GAELIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco,

Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th M
at THREE P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama v
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked
address in full, and the same will be received

First-class Fare granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$200.00
To San Francisco and return, } 150.00

	available for 6 months.....	35c
A7	To Liverpool.....	35c
	To London.....	35c
	To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and	

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan *vice versa* within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance ex-

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in United States, should be sent to the Company.

For further information as to Freight
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Comp.
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

f4 Hongkong, 10th May, 1898. Agent.
